

DOWN IN WEST VIRGINIA

The Republicans May Carry Each of the Four Congress Districts.

REASONS FOR THINKING SO.

The Energetic People of the Lively West Dominion Are Heartily Sick of Democracy and the Kind of Good Times It Gives to Them.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Rightly or wrongly, the West Virginia congressional fight has come to occupy a degree of national prominence second only to the gubernatorial battle in New York. As it looks now West Virginia will, on Tuesday, break away from her Democratic moorings and swing over bodily into the Republican column. The reasons for thinking so are numerous, and are well expressed in the appended compilation of facts and figures bearing on the coming result.

In the first congressional district a Republican plurality of 450 appears a conservative estimate. The possible gains and reasons therefor are, by counties, as follows: Cleveland's plurality of 587 in Braxton county will probably be reduced 130 on account of the free lumber and wool schedules and the loss of many voters who have left the county on account of the shutting down of the mills. Cleveland's 30 plurality in Brooke will probably be wiped out, and a Republican plurality of 50 shown, a net Republican gain of 50 caused solely by free wool. Doddridge should increase its 132 majority for Harrison to at least 225 for Dover, on account of his personal popularity. Cleveland's 371 plurality in Gilmer is expected to show a loss of 75 on account of the wool and lumber schedules. Hancock will show an increased Republican majority of 50, by reason of the bad feeling over the tariff bill.

Harrison, a strong Republican county, is united on Dover and will return its old majority of 850, a gain of 100. Lewis will show a Republican gain of 27, as that many Democrats are pledged to vote against Howard. Marshall county, which gave Harrison a plurality of 750, is safe for an additional gain on account of the personal popularity of the candidate. The 158 plurality for Cleveland in Ohio county is expected to fall off to less than 50, if it is not wiped out entirely. This county is the home of both candidates, the fight is very bitter, and the result will be very close. Tyler is safe in an increase of 75 over the 312 given Harrison, and Wetzel county will show a decreased Democratic majority of 125, because the man who has cooked up their majorities is now in the penitentiary for forgery. The estimates show a net gain to the Republicans of 847. Deducting Pendleton's majority of 398 and allowing 25 per cent. for any possible shrinkage, it leaves the probable plurality of 450, as before stated.

In Mr. Wilson's District. The Second (Wilson's) district is, of course, the center of greatest national interest. An estimate by countesshow that Dayton may win by a plurality, one that will withstand any contests. Fairbairn, a county voted almost entirely to farming and sheep raising, gave Cleveland a plurality of 25 in 1890. As it is Dayton's home, and on account of the loss to its citizens by free wool, it is apparently safe for a Republican plurality of 300. Berkeley, torn by dissensions among the Democrats, is expected to increase its Republican plurality of 154 to at least 250, making a gain of 96. Grant, which, out of 1,555 votes, gave Harrison a plurality of 755, is considered safe for 850 for Dayton. Hampshire, always strongly Democratic, will probably show a loss of 200 votes from Cleveland's plurality of 1,555, while Hardy is certain to reduce its 844 Democratic plurality by 125; both losses being charged to free wool.

Jefferson, like Berkeley, will show a loss of 300, while the Democratic majority of 80 in Marion county will be overcome and a Republican plurality of from 300 upward take its place. The principal reason for the great change in this county is that it is a western coal region of the district. Mineral county, the center of the eastern coal region, which gave Harrison a plurality of 77, is going for 300 for Dayton. Monongalia is expected to increase its 750 for Harrison to 900 for Dayton. Morgan, which gave Harrison 325, should give Dayton 500. Pendleton's 200 for Cleveland should be wiped out entirely. Tucker should increase its 30 for Harrison to 150 for Dayton, while Hancock will probably decrease its 723 Democratic plurality for Cleveland fully 200, both Republican gains being due to free lumber. Taylor, a railroad center, which usually gives 350 Republican plurality, is expected, on account of the dissatisfaction among railroaders through loss of work to increase its majority to 500. This gives a total Republican gain of 3,100. Deducting 25 per cent. for possible shrinkage and Wilson's plurality of 1,651 in 1892, it would appear to be a fair estimate that he will be defeated by 1,200 plurality.

The Other Two Districts. The third district (Allderson's) has been the scene of coal strikes during a year in which men who voted for him before have been killed in battle with the state troops, and the workmen charge these labor troubles to Democratic congressional nonsense with the tariff. In the three counties where the Republicans will gain most heavily the coal schedule will give them the votes. And where coal does not lumber interests will. The estimates show that the Republicans will carry the district by a plurality of over 250, not a large majority, to be sure, but enough to send Hullings to Washington without the chance of his seat being contested.

The Fourth (Capehart's) district is the one in which the Republicans will have to make the greatest gain of any in the state. If they succeed in electing their candidate, no one had the slightest idea on the morning of the convention that Capehart would be the nominee. But five hours after the delegates were called to order he had again been nominated.

The first sensational feature of the campaign was the bolting of the Wayne county delegation, with United States

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New York, Nov. 1.—A suit will be begun in London within the month which involves the Mutual Life Insurance company, of this city, and which turns upon one of the most remarkable tragedies Great Britain has ever known—a tragedy which is full of recital, suggesting some of the most thrilling pages of that wonderful weaver of romantic mystery, Wilkie Collins.

TRIED TO SWALLOW A SABER.

Crazy Sword Swallower Thrusts the Blade Down His Throat, Cuts Himself and Then Frightens the Neighbors.

By the United Press.

New York, Nov. 1.—Augustus Reickes, a professional sword swallower, 50 years old, has not had work in his line for some time. He had a family to support at 16 Willett street, and became dissatisfied. He took an old cavalry saber blade, twenty-three inches long, and started to plunge it down his throat. His hand was not steady and the sword cut his throat. The pain made him cry out, and then he took the sword in his hand, and whirling it around, he flung it at the door of Officer Fallon's room and saw him swinging the sword.

"What are you trying to do?" asked Fallon.

"I've killed seven people and have buried their bodies, and I'm ready for a new trick," he replied. He was sent to Bellevue.

SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.

Three Men Drop Over One Hundred Feet to the Earth.

By the United Press.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1.—Two men were almost instantly killed, and one fatally injured by falling from the scaffolding of a building in course of erection at Twelfth and Locust streets at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The men were standing on a scaffold, when a plank spread and allowed them to fall to the pavement, a distance of over 100 feet. The dead are Samuel Moore, Jacob Wagner, Joseph Enne was fatally injured.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Alfred Likens Grover to Judas. Russell and Maxwell will vote for Hill. Crisp will speak in Gotham tomorrow night.

The betting on Morton in New York is now 5 to 2. Hill will blame Tammany treachery for his defeat.

Senator Carey says Wyoming is safely Republican. Objector Holman admits that he is closely bested.

Indiana Democrats don't want Gresham to speak for them. Carlisle says he hopes Hill will win, but he cannot help him.

Dewey is making nine and ten speeches daily for Morton and Saxton. Cook county, Ill., is reported to be good for a 20,000 Republican plurality.

Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin is stumping with Wilson. Indiana Republicans assert they will elect ten out of thirteen congressmen.

Senator Allen thinks the lower Democratic majority may carry one congressional district. Speaker Crisp has come to Ames Cummings' camp with a letter of recommendation.

Senator Washburn thinks Minnesota will send a solidly Republican delegation to congress. Republicans now claim twenty-four out of New York's thirty-four congressional seats.

Franklin Murphy, the Newark varnish manufacturer, is a Republican candidate for the Jersey senate.

Major Brown says Rhode Island will substitute two Republicans for the two Democrats now in congress from that state.

The Fifth Maryland ballot has seven candidates for congress, one Republican, two Democrats, two Populists and two Prohibitionists.

In 1890 Allison's judgment, "the Republicans will have an overwhelming majority in the next congress of the United States."

Senator Faulkner now claims that West Virginia will send a solidly Democratic delegation to congress; but Republicans merely laugh at his nerve.

Willard Saulsbury, son of ex-Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, has senatorial ambitions, but Delaware gives every indication of going Republican.

New Hampshire will elect two Republican congressmen, a Republican governor and a legislature that will elect a Republican United States senator.

The Democratic national committee has, it is alleged, received another fund of \$100,000 from New York importers who have benefited by the Wilson bill.

Wholesale ballot frauds are being planned by the Democrats of St. Mary parish, Louisiana, in the hope of defeating Judge Boettche, the Republican congressional nominee.

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, predicts a Republican majority of 500 in his home state, Wisconsin. He says three congressmen will be gained.

There is no wonder of concurrence of opinion on two points—that Hill will receive an unusually large vote in the state above the city, and that in New York city he will be cut terribly.

A New York dispatch says Senator Hill hopes to secure an endorsement from Mr. Powderly and thus capture 40,000 labor votes. The statement is not credited by Mr. Powderly's Scranton friends.

Ex-Mayor Grace yesterday presented the Democratic state committee with a check for \$500, and in many ways giving evidence of his earnest desire for Hill's election, though he is fighting Tammany.

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THE CZAR OF RUSSIA DEAD

Sufferings of the Great Ruler Are at an End at Last.

HISTORY OF A STORMY LIFE

Strange Story of the Neglected Son Who Was Unexpectedly Elevated to the Throne—The Legacy Left by Nicholas—Nihilists Again Active.

By the United Press.

Livadia, Nov. 1.—The czar died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. London, Nov. 1.—The Daily News correspondent in Yalta has sent this dispatch: "The czar died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was fully conscious. When he felt that his last hour was approaching he asked for extreme unction. This was administered by Father Ivan. The czar next asked that his family should gather round him. He spoke with great calmness, and at the greatest length with the czarina. He then gave all his blessing. Finally he bade all farewell. Little by little he grew weaker. His voice at last became hardly audible. Soon after he passed quietly away.

"The oath of allegiance to Nicholas III was then administered to the whole family, and at 4:30 o'clock cannon were fired to announce the fact to the world.

"The czarina is quite broken down and the doctors are again fearful that her health may not withstand the weight of her grief."

It is expected that the body of the czar will be removed tomorrow to the private chapel at Livadia, where special services will be offered until burial takes place.

A dispatch received here from St. Petersburg says a conspiracy against the life of the czarowitz has been discovered there. For several days the police have been actively engaged in arresting nihilists, among them being several students. The police have obtained possession of incriminating documents.

Grand Duke Alexis Michailovitch, cousin of the czar, who was disgraced and banished to the Caucasus several years ago, arrived here recently, wishing to see the czar and ask his pardon. The czar declined to see him and the grand duke departed after seeing his other relatives.

The Russian Dynasty. The Russian dynasty is thus historically recorded:

1547 Peter I., died Jan. 28, 1725
1725 Catherine I., died May 17, 1727
1727 Peter II., died Oct. 29, 1740
1740 Anna I., died Oct. 29, 1740
1740 Ivan IV., died March 12, 1581
1581 Elizabeth, died Jan. 5, 1762
1762 Peter III., died July 14, 1762
1762 Catherine II., died Nov. 17, 1796
1796 Paul, died March 24, 1801
1801 Alexander I., died Dec. 1, 1825
1825 Nicholas I., died March 2, 1855
1855 Alexander II., died March 13, 1881
1881 Alexander III., died June 10, 1894

Czar Alexander III. ascended the throne of Russia three days after the death of his father, Alexander II., who was murdered on the banks of the Neva by a bomb thrown by nihilists, March 13, 1881. The new Little Father of the Russians was born March 10, 1845, the second son of Alexander II. by his first wife. For reasons not well known he was slighted by both father and mother, and his infancy was marked by neglect and a lack of parental conduct. His education proceeded on the lines customary for the younger sons of the reigning dynasty. He had abundance of military instruction and duty, but of letters or the humanities his ignorance would have shocked American schoolboys. In those days, when there were at least two vigorous lives between him and the throne, he often expressed his satisfaction that he was not the heir.

His apparent destiny was to be an officer of the imperial guards, preparations for which, as far as the imperial schools were concerned, consisted of military exercises, perfunctory study of text books of strategy and little else. Even acquaintance with modern languages was not considered essential for such a career which in the main consisted of enjoying life and doing duty by proxy.

He was in the height of his giddy butler existence, when at 29 years of age he suddenly became heir presumptive to the imperial crown by the death of his elder brother, Nicholas. The manner in which he became the heir added terribly to the new burden so unexpectedly cast upon him.

Death of Nicholas. The Russian imperial family were sojourning at Nice when, early in 1885, the crown prince was struck a painful but unintentional blow by his brother, Alexander. Nicholas was a handsome, refined looking man and gained the almost fanatical worship of the Russian people by reason of his talents and personal charms. On April 24, 1885, by a fatal blow dealt by his brother's hand, he died.

The czarowitz had already been betrothed with all due form and observance to Princess Dagmar, the brightest and prettiest of the three Princesses of Denmark. She, too, was at Nice, and was present at the bedside of her dying fiancé. Alexander, too, was present, devoured by remorse at his agency in the death of the brother whom he loved, revered and admired.

Nicholas, turning suddenly to his brother, said: "I leave to you, Alexander Alexandrovitch, the heavy but glorious succession to the Russian throne; but I should like to add to it a legacy more precious still which will help you to bear its burden." He took the hand of Princess Dagmar and placing it in that of Alexander said: "Marry her; it is my dying request and wish, and you, my dear bride, your destiny will be at the same time accomplished, for you will be Empress of Russia."

The event, however, was delayed eighteen months by the express wish of the princess, who loved Nicholas devotedly and could not detach his image from her heart.

The death of Nicholas changed the entire course and current of the life of the new czarowitz. His neglected education was to be brought up to the high standard of his new prospective duties, and with all speed, too. From the giddy, self-indulgent existence of the grand duke he became one of the most

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